Part 1

# Important Topics

## Samples for reviews, short stories & biographies

أهم نماذج المقالات النقدية والقصص القصيرة والسير الذاتية الهامة التي وردت في المنهج

(يمكنك الاستعانة بكتاب الشرح المعاصر للصف الثالث الاعدادى)

### 1 Reviews مقالات نقدية

**"A review of a natural wonder in Egypt"**

A wonder is something that makes you feel it is beautiful or amazing. There are two types of wonders. Natural wonders and manmade wonders. Natural wonders are not made by humans. They show the beauty of nature.

Egypt has a lot of natural wonders which cannot be seen in other places all over the world. The Kharga Oasis is one of Egypt's natural wonders. It is surrounded by desert, far from the River Nile. It is visited by more and more tourists every year. It is full of date palm trees. These dates can be exported to a lot of other places in addition to selling them in many shops in the local area.

**"A review of how learning will be like in the future"**

Before now, the learning process depended on books, blackboards and classrooms. In fact, the process has developed all the time, came after that the whiteboard, CDs and DVDs. Next, came the educational programmes and the smart boards. Today, we are in the age of online learning. The educational platforms have controlled the learning process.

I think, in the near future, the computer and the robots will develop thinking!

Computers may choose that suit the mentality عقلية and the age of the learner. And they will decide on the quality and the quantity of the curriculum منهج.

To sum up, I'd like to say no one can predict where technology will lead us !

**"A review of how to protect our planet"**

Our planet is in danger and I think this is because of some global issues قضايا . One of these dangerous problems that endangers our planet is removing trees!

Trees are a source of life. They give out oxygen and take in carbon dioxide. They also absorb pollutants in the atmosphere as they act like filters to our breathing. In addition to, we get most of our materials in life from trees like wood, paper, fruits, seeds ... etc.

The bad thing is that trees are removed for financial مالى reasons ! They are removed to make more space for building houses or hotels. They are removed to get and sell more of their wood and this of course is a big mistake. Killing a source of life will lead to more and more global problems such as global warming, deforestation and desertification. We should control that by planting more trees.

**"A review about how to stop pollution in our planet"**

Man has created a lot of things that benefit him but are harmful to nature. Man is the main reason for destroying nature and making pollution.

Pollution is caused by greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide. These are made when we burn fossil fuels such as oil. Also, pollution is created by cutting down trees. When we cut down trees, the carbon dioxide stays in the air.

The best solution to stop pollution is that we have to depend on cleaner renewable energy such as solar energy and wind power.

We must start recycling more rubbish. Stopping cutting down trees and forests is a must too. If we recycle more paper, we can avoid cutting down our forests.

Finally, both the government and people should encourage planting more trees either in streets or at homes.

**"A review about a job that I would like to do in the media"**

We now live in the age of open skies and media. Life has changed a lot from the past even in our choice of careers. Before now, there were journalists, newsreaders and writers but today, there are bloggers and youtubers!

I'd like to be a famous youtuber. I always have groups of new and inventive ideas from which some companies and owners are not brave enough to present. I can make my own channel on Youtube application and if I succeeded, I would have a large number of views and of course I would get a lot of money. I see that social media has given a lot of job opportunities to a lot of young people to achieve their dreams. On the other hand, I cannot deny that this has also brought some disadvantages.

**"A review of the International Space Station"**

The International Space Station is a place where astronauts live and work when they go into space. It orbits the Earth every day. It's one of the brightest objects in the sky and it can be seen without using a telescope.

Lots of countries helped to make the Space Station and astronauts from all around the world have stayed on it.

Life on the Space Station is different from life on Earth in many ways. In space, washing, sleeping and eating can be difficult !

Although life is difficult and different on space, communication is not a problem. Astronauts can send emails or make phone calls to their families and friends.

Technology has made it more and more easy for astronauts not to suffer during their travel and stay in space stations. They now find remedies علاج for most side effects that the previous astronauts have complained about.

**"A review of satellite technology"**

We couldn't live without satellite technology! If we had not discovered space, we would not have known a lot of the world secrets! Satellites allow us to study the weather all around the world.

Lots of people have satellite TV so that they can watch their favourite shows and sports matches. Satellite phones can work anywhere in the world. They help us greatly in places far from cities, such as mountains or deserts. Before satellites were invented, people had always used maps to find their way. Now most people use GPS. GPS sends signals to receivers on earth which work out where we are. We have GPS in cars, on phones and even in some modern motorbike helmets.

I see that we should spend more and more money to explore more and more about space to know a lot of the universe secrets.

**"A review of the job of the journalist"**

Honesty is the main quality in the job of the journalist. The job of a journalist is not an easy one. It needs hard work all around the day. This sometimes requires sleeplessness.

Meeting different people and finding out more about the world is a main part of the job. The job includes spending long time on the internet and talking to people on the phone too. You have to be interested in the world around you. You also need to be good at listening and writing. Unfortunately, there are some journalists who give fake news and report on unreal facts to attract more readers and earn more money. This is a misuse for the job of a journalist. Finally, I'd like to say that honesty is the most important characteristic that remarks any job!

## 2 Short stories قصص قصيرة

**"A short story I have read recently"**

It is a story about horses; their life, their habits and their loyalty ولاء. A horse is an animal which can feel and sense like people. Black Beauty is a horse born kind and beautiful. He never kicks or bites even when people make him sad. He treats his owner gently. If there are any dangers on the road, he stops at once to save the lives of his riders. If it is owned by a poor person, he never complains. He may not get enough food and may get ill but he goes on working. Sometimes he travels to long distances and difficult destinations and stays calm. He also may feel pains and there are some bad owners who hit their horses. I think the moral of this story that animals are not machines!

### "A short story I have read"

Once upon a time there was a friend whose name is Gafaar. Gafaar is sixteen years old, but he is very talkative. He claims to know everything about any subject. When a friend of ours says he is ill, Gafaar behaves like a doctor and tells him about the medicine and what he should and should not do! When a friend says he or she has a party, Gafaar tells them about what they should buy and how to celebrate!

The last time Gafaar's talk was about how brave he is. A friend says he has a problem with a street man who always bullies him and his sister, as usual Gafaar told him that he should fight against this bully to stop him from doing that again.

When this friend made Gafaar face the street bully to show him how he would fight against him, Gafaar escaped and did not appear again !

## 3 Biographies سير ذاتية

### "A biography of Safia el Mohandes"

Safia el Mohandes was born in Cairo. Her father was a famous linguist. He encouraged her to read Arabic books and novels. Safia also studied English literature at the university and graduated from the Faculty of Arts.

The first broadcast in Africa and in the whole Arab world was the Egyptian radio broadcasting. Safia was the first female voice on the radio.

She presented programmes for women and for children. Her most famous programme was "Housewives" which presented news, educational advice and drama for the whole Egyptian family.

Safia was very kind and helpful to all radio broadcasters. She helped everyone and so she was called" "The mother of broadcasters". She was the head of the radio broadcasting until she retired in 1982.

### "A biography of Farouk Shousha"

Farouk Shousha was born in Damietta. He went to a nearby elementary school. He went to the local library at a very early age and was able to read many books in the Arabic language.

Now, he is a well-known radio presenter and a famous poet. He studied at Cairo University and graduated from the Faculty of Dar al-Ulum. He worked as a radio presenter and later on as a TV presenter too.

He always liked poetry and Arabic literature. In his programmes, Shousha always talked about the beauty of the Arabic language and its rich literature. For this reason, he was called "The guardian of the Arabic language". He won the Nile Prize for Literature in 2016.

Finally, I'd like to say; the more sincere you are at your job, the more you become successful.

## "A biography of Dr Farouk El-Baz"

Egypt is rich in its human power and I am always proud of Egypt's worldwide sons who have become famous scientists all over the world. One of those Egyptians is Dr Farouk El-Baz. He is a great scientist and a geologist. After studying the moon, Farouk started studying deserts on earth. He used satellites to find rivers that were under the sand. This work has helped Egypt and other countries to find new water. He also helped to show astronauts where they could find underground water in the desert. Before this work, he had helped to develop special cameras on the space shuttle.

Scientists had done a lot of research before the first person walked on the moon. Farouk El-Baz helped to plan where Apollo II should land on the moon and taught astronauts which rocks to take from the moon.

To sum up, I'd like to say such great scientists should be valued and encouraged to help our world more and more!

## "A biography of Ayman Ragab"

NASA has been trying to understand what it can do with the rubbish that space journeys produce. Astronauts use a lot of plastic, paper and other waste on their journeys to space and this of course is a big problem.

NASA started a competition asking the world's best scientists to try and find a solution. Ayman Ragab entered the competition and came second in 2019. He suggested using jets of air to make the waste smaller and then help to recycle it!

Ayman is from the village of al-Dababiya near Luxor and graduated in Engineering from Aswan University. He has worked as a teaching assistant at the same university and now works as a researcher for a university in Finland.

Since he won his prize, he has worked on NASA's Technology Transfer Project which looks at how to use the latest technology in space. He has recently found ways to save energy when there is little gravity.

DAY 1

# Language Functions and Reading Comprehension

## 1. Language Functions

الوظائف اللغوية

[راجع وتدرب فى نفس الوقت] عرض لجميع الوظائف اللغوية بطريقة سهلة متنوعة بتدريبات عليها.

### 1. Talking about habitats of animals :

١. الحديث عن البيئات الطبيعية للحيوانات :

**A :** Where does the orangutan live ?
• أين يعيش إنسان الغابة ؟

**B :** It lives in the rainforests.
• يعيش فى الغابات الاستوائية.

**A :** How much of Egypt is a desert habitat ?
• كم تمثل البيئة الصحراوية من مساحة مصر ؟

**B :** About 95%.
• حوالى ٩٥٪.

### 2. Asking for clarification :

٢. طلب توضيح المعلومات :

**A :** Go along this road and turn left. The hospital is on the right.
• سر بطول هذا الطريق واتجه يسارًا. ستجد المستشفى على اليمين.

**B :** I'm still confused. Could you say that in another way ?
• أنا مازلت لا أفهم. هل يمكن أن تقول ذلك بطريقة أخرى ؟

### 3. Discussing environmental problems :

٣. مناقشة مشاكل بيئية :

**A :** What do you think of recycling projects ?
• ما رأيك فى مشروعات إعادة التدوير ؟

**B :** They protect the environment from pollution.
• إنها تحمى البيئة من التلوث.

**A :** What are the bad effects of climate change ?
• ما هى الآثار السلبية للتغير المناخى ؟

**B :** It can cause floods in some areas.
• يمكن أن يسبب فيضانات فى بعض المناطق.

**A :** How can we reduce air pollution ?
• كيف يمكننا أن نقلل تلوث الهواء ؟

**B :** By planting more trees and riding bikes instead of vehicles.
• عن طريق زراعة المزيد من الأشجار وركوب الدراجات بدلاً من المركبات.

### 4. Giving and responding to opinions :

٤. الإبداء والاستجابة للآراء :

**A :** What do you think of solar energy projects in Africa ?
• ما رأيك فى مشروعات الطاقة الشمسية فى أفريقيا ؟

**B :** I think they are very useful.
• أعتقد أنها مفيدة جدًا.

**A :** What's your opinion about renewable energy ?
• ما رأيك فى الطاقة المتجددة ؟

**B :** In my opinion, it's very cheap and sustainable.
• فى رأيى، إنها رخيصة جدًا ودائمة.

## 5. Discussing how to live more sustainably :

٥. مناقشة عن كيفية الحياة بطريقة أكثر استدامة :

**A :** What things could you stop using or buying that is bad for the environment ?

• ما الأشياء الضارة بالبيئة التى يمكنك التوقف عن استخدامها أو شرائها ؟

**B :** I could stop using plastic shopping bags.

• يمكننى التوقف عن استخدام أكياس التسوق البلاستيكية.

**A :** What other things could you do to live a more sustainable life ?

• ما الأشياء الأخرى التى يمكنك القيام بها لتعيش حياة أكثر استدامة ؟

**B :** I could use energy-saving light bulbs and rechargeable batteries.

• يمكننى استخدام مصابيح موفرة للطاقة وبطاريات قابلة لإعادة الشحن.

## 6. Talking about life experiences :

٦. الحديث عن التجارب الحياتية :

**A :** Have you ever used a telescope ? • هل سبق لك إستخدام تليسكوب من قبل ؟

**B :** Yes, I used a telescope on the science trip.

• نعم، لقد استخدمت تليسكوب فى رحلة علمية.

**A :** Have you ever tried an unusual sport ?

• هل سبق لك ممارسة رياضة غير عادية ؟

**B :** Yes, I have tried mountain climbing. • نعم، لقد جربت تسلق الجبال.

## 7. Talking about satellite technology :

٧. الحديث عن تكنولوجيا الأقمار الصناعية :

**A :** How can satellites help us ? • كيف تساعدنا الأقمار الصناعية ؟

**B :** Satellites can help us to study the weather well.

• يمكن أن تساعدنا الأقمار الصناعية فى دراسة الطقس جيدًا.

## 8. Asking and answering questions about media :

٨. توجيه أسئلة والرد عليها عن الصحافة والإعلام :

**A :** Would you like to work in the media ? • هل تود العمل فى مجال الإعلام ؟

**B :** Yes. • نعم.

**A :** Which jobs would you like to do in the media ? Why ?

• أى الوظائف تود العمل بها فى مجال الإعلام ؟ ولماذا ؟

**B :** I would like to be a journalist as I like researching and writing news articles. • أود أن أعمل صحفيًا لأننى أحب البحث وكتابة المقالات الصحفية.

**A :** Which jobs wouldn't you like to do in the media ? Why ?

• أى الوظائف لا تود العمل بها فى مجال الإعلام ؟ ولماذا ؟

**B :** I wouldn't like to be a camera operator as it needs a lot of time.

• لا أود أن أعمل مصور تليفزيونى لأنها تحتاج للكثير من الوقت.

## 9. Discussing types of news :
٩. مناقشة أنواع الأخبار :

**A :** Which type of media do you trust the most ?

• أى نوع من وسائل الإعلام تثق به أكثر ؟

**B :** I prefer the newspapers and TV programmes.

• أفضل الصحف والبرامج التليفزيونية.

**A :** What type of media do you think is most interesting for news ?

• أى نوع من وسائل الإعلام تعتقد أنها أكثر إهتمامًا بالأخبار ؟

**B :** I think TV.

• أعتقد التلفاز.

## 10. Describing a picture from the news :
١٠. وصف صورة من الأخبار :

**A :** What caused this flood in the city centre ?

• ما الذى تسبب فى هذا الفيضان فى وسط المدينة ؟

**B :** The picture shows that a large water pipe burst.

• توضيح الصورة أن ما سورة مياه ضخمة انفجرت.

## 11. Making predictions and discussing personal goals :
١١. عمل تنبؤات ومناقشة الأهداف الشخصية :

**A :** Do you think e-sports will become more popular than football ?

• هل تعتقد أن الرياضة الإلكترونية ستكون أكثر شعبية من كرة القدم ؟

**B :** I don't think so.

• لا أعتقد ذلك.

**A :** What's your dream job ?

• ما هى الوظيفة التى تحلم بها ؟

**B :** My dream job is to be an engineer.

• أحلم بأن أكون مهندس.

## 12. Expressing certainty and uncertainty about the future :
١٢. التعبير عن التأكد وعدم التأكد فى المستقبل :

**A :** What do you think your city will be like in 2050 ?

• فى اعتقادك كيف سيكون شكل مدينتك فى عام ٢٠٥٠ ؟

**B :** I think there will definitely be more tall buildings.

• أعتقد أنه سيكون هناك بالتأكيد مزيدًا من المبانى العالية.



## Exercise on Language Functions

السؤال الأول فى ورقة الامتحان

**Finish the following dialogue :**

**A.** ***Hagar is talking to Reem about some interesting animals.***

**Hagar** : Are you interested in animals, Reem ?

**Reem** : (1) ................................ .

**Hagar** : (2) ................................ ?

**Reem** : I like orangutans most.

**Hagar** : (3) ................................ ?

**Reem** : They live rainforests. Have you ever seen an orangutan ?

**Hagar** : (4) ................................ .

**Reem** : What about you ? Which animal do you like most ?

**Hagar** : (5) ................................ . They live in polar habitats.

**Reem** : I wonder how the polar bears can live there. *(Fayoum 2023)*

**B.** ***Ahmed and Nader are talking about social media.***

**Ahmed** : Hi Nader! I see you are using social media so much.

**Nader** : Of course. (1) ................................ ?

**Ahmed** : Yes, I think they are very useful. What's your favourite social media ?

**Nader** : (2) ................................ .

**Ahmed** : (3) ................................ ?

**Nader** : I spend two hours daily.

**Ahmed** : I think that (4) ................................ .

**Nader** : For me, that is enough. I don't want to waste my time.

**Ahmed** : Thank you, Nader.

**Nader** : (5) ................................ . *(Sohag 2023)*

**C.** ***Adel wants to buy a suit.***

**Shop assistant** : Can I help you ?

**Adel** : (1) ............................ .

**Shop assistant** : I've got different styles of suits. (2) ............................ ?

**Adel** : I'd like the blue one.

**Shop assistant** : It's the colour you like and it's fashionable.

**Adel** : Yes, blue is nice and it is fashionable, too. (3) ............................ ?

**Shop assistant** : Two thousand pounds. It's imported from France.

**Adel** : Oh! (4) ............................ . I'd like one made in Egypt, please.

**Shop assistant** : (5) ............................ . It's only nine hundred pounds. It's cheap, isn't it ?

**Adel** : Yes, it is and of good quality as well. *(Kafr El Sheikh 2023)*

## 2. Read and complete the text with words from the following list :

السؤال الثانى فى ورقة الامتحان

threads - did - university - do - ugly - colourful

**A** When I was a student at (1) .............. . I wanted to (2) .............. . Something about plastic rubbish. I found a way of making old plastic bags into long (3) .............. , which I could make into fabric. Then I used fabric to make (4) .............. bags, chairs and small carpets. *(Cairo 2024)*

live - plants - describe - lived - beach - colourful

**B** The reef is a beautiful place. Some people (1) .............. it as an underwater garden. The corals that form the reef are very (2) .............. . Some of them look like (3) .............. , but they are not. They are made of thousands of tiny animals that are joined together. Corals can only (4) .............. in warm clean sea water with lots of light. *(Alexandria 2023)*

fly - place - hard - flew - ways - weather

**C** Winter is cold in some places. It can be (1) .............. for animals and birds to find food during winter. They get through this time in many (2) .............. . For example, birds and butterflies can (3) .............. so many of them do not stick around for the winter. They go to another (4) .............. with nice weather. Then, they come home in the spring. We call this migration. *(Souhag 2022)*

presenter - media - study - studying - designer - satellites

**D** Sara, Nada and Reem are friends. They have been (1) .............. social (2) .............. for three years. Both Sara and Nada are interested in the news. Sara wants to be a journalist. Nada is a very good newsreader. However, she hates to be on TV. She wants to be a radio (3) .............. . Reem is interested in websites. She wants to be a web (4) .............. . *(Minia 2023)*

products - will - energy-saving - meteorite - rechargeable - would

**E** We have to care for the planet on which we live. There are many ways to be green. This can be done by using sustainable (1) .............. . We can use (2) .............. light bulbs that do not use much electricity. We can also use (3) .............. batteries which can be charged many times. If we didn't help the environment, our life (4) .............. be more difficult. *(Gharbia 2022)*

# 3. Reading Comprehension

قطع الفهم

السؤال الثالث في ورقة الامتحان

## 3 Read the following text, then answer the questions :

Until the 1960s, the Aral Sea was one of the biggest seas in the world. Today, you can walk across a lot of it. It looks like a desert. There are boats now lying on sand that was once the bottom of the sea.

The problem started in the 1960s when people started to **irrigate** the land around the Aral Sea to grow cotton. Every year after that, there was less and less water and the sea became smaller. Today, there is little water left in parts of the sea. In the east part, there is no water at all.

In the 1980s, the fishing village of Muynat, whose inhabitants were fishermen, was next to the sea. Today, the nearest sea water is about 70 kilometres away. So, most inhabitants gave up their last jobs. They have to find new jobs while few people in the village are still fishermen.

### a. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

1. The word "**irrigate**" means .................. .
   a. water b. give up c. wake up d. break down
2. The suitable title for this passage is ".................." .
   a. The Sahara Desert b. The Aral Sea
   c. The Red Sea d. The Black Sea

### b. Answer the following questions :

3. Why is the Aral Sea smaller now than in the past ?

   ..................................................................................................

4. Why do you think people in Muynat have different jobs today ?

   ..................................................................................................

5. Summarise the third paragraph in your own words.

   ..................................................................................................

6. Where was the fishing village of Muynat ?

   ..................................................................................................

DAYS 2 & 3

# Vocabulary, Language, Writing & Accumulative Tests

قم بحل اختبار على كل ثلاث وحدات من الاختبارات التراكمية

## 1. General Revision on Vocabulary

مراجعة عامة على أهم المفردات اللغوية لكل وحدة وتدريبات عليها.

## Unit 7

### I Important Vocabulary

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| coastal | ساحلي | explain | يشرح/يفسر |
| grassland | أرض عشبية - مرعى | understand | يفهم |
| rainforests | غابات مطيرة | directions | اتجاهات |
| turtles | سلاحف بحرية | fur | فرو الحيوان |
| oasis - oases | واحة - واحات | species | فصائل / أنواع |
| protect | يحمي | poem | قصيدة شعرية |
| continue | يستمر | fight | يتشاجر |
| wildlife | الحيارة البرية | mainly | بشكل رئيسى |
| endangered | معرض للخطر | forests | غابات |
| orangutan | إنسان الغابة | frogs | ضفادع |
| palm oil | زيت النخيل | lizards | سحالى |
| appearance | مظهر | habitat | بيئة طبيعية - موطن |
| publish | ينشر | lifestyle | أسلوب حياة |
| personification | تشخيص - تجسيد | spring | ينبوع (مياه) |
| pollute | يلوّث | mountains | جبال |
| newsagent | بائع صحف | furniture | أثاث المنزل |

### II Definitions

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **coastal habitat** | these habitats are next to the sea or the ocean. You often find rocks there | بيئة ساحلية |
| **rainforest** | this habitat has a lot of trees | غابة مطيرة |
| **species** | a group of animals or plants of the same kind | نوع / سلالة |
| **wonder** | something that makes you feel it is beautiful or amazing | عجيبة - أعجوبة |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **endangered** | put in a dangerous situation | معرض للخطر |
| **grassland habitat** | these habitats usually have green areas and no mountains | البيئة العشبية (المراعى) |
| **confused** | unable to understand something clearly | متحير / مرتبك |
| **caracal** | a wild cat with long legs and big ears lives in Africa and Asia | حيوان الوشق المصرى (الكاركال) |



## Exercise on Vocabulary

**Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :**

1. There are a lot of trees in the ........... and it rains a lot there.
   a. rainforests   b. deserts   c. poles   d. coasts
2. Our house is ........... by a fence of trees.
   a. blocked   b. surrounded   c. clicked   d. stood
3. "..........." is the antonym of the word "protect".
   a. Keep   b. Damage   c. Develop   d. Save
4. A ........... is something that makes you feel it is beautiful or amazing.
   a. wander   b. wonder   c. border   d. palm
5. ........... habitats usually have large green areas and no mountains.
   a. Polar   b. Coastal   c. Desert   d. Grassland
6. "..........." means being put in a dangerous situation.
   a. Safe   b. Great   c. Surrounded   d. Endangered
7. Students in the Faculty of Science study many ........... of plants and animals.
   a. spaces   b. species   c. poles   d. pieces
8. The synonym of the word "famous" is "...........".
   a. unknown   b. well-known   c. unclear   d. strange
9. The doctor advised me to change my ........... to get better.
   a. lifestyle   b. clothes   c. town   d. friends
10. The coastal habitat is found next to the ........... .
    a. desert   b. sea   c. North Pole   d. lake

# Unit 8

## I Important Vocabulary

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| air pollution | تلوث الهواء | absorb | يمتص |
| melting ice | انصهار الجليد | renewable energy | طاقة متجددة |
| landfill sites | مواقع مكب النفايات | avoid | يتجنب |
| carbon dioxide | ثانى أكسيد الكربون | climate change | تغير مناخي |
| fossil fuels | وقود حفرى | solar energy | طاقة شمسية |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| methane | غاز الميثان | electricity | كهرباء |
| printer | طابعة | recycle | يعيد تدوير |
| deforestation | إزالة الغابات | traditions | تقاليد |
| weavers | نساجون | threads | خيوط |
| fabric | قماش | carpets | سجاد |
| seagrass | عشب البحر | disappear | يختفي |
| environmental | بيئي | coral reefs | شعاب مرجانية |
| volunteer | متطوع | rubbish | قمامة |
| Antarctic | المنطقة القطبية الجنوبية | breathe | يتنفس |
| university | جامعة | equipment | معدات |
| transport | النقل | discussion | مناقشة |
| connected | متصل | factories | مصانع |

## II Definitions

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **air pollution** | damage caused by chemicals and waste | تلوث الهواء |
| **landfill site** | a place where people leave rubbish on the land | موقع مكب نفايات |
| **absorb** | to take in liquid or gases through a surface | يمتص |
| **deforestation** | when all trees in an area are cut down | إزالة الغابات |
| **solar energy** | the energy we get from the sun | طاقة شمسية |



## Exercise on Vocabulary

**Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :**

1. ............ are forms of non-renewable energy.
   a. Traditions b. Fossil fuels
   c. Hydroelectric power d. Wind turbines
2. Trees ............ in carbon dioxide and give out oxygen.
   a. move b. breathe c. make d. turn
3. ............ are dangerous for the environment. We should recycle rubbish instead.
   a. Landfill sites b. Factories
   c. Hospitals d. Parks
4. ............ are used for covering floors.
   a. Sofas b. Carpets c. Curtains d. Blankets
5. "Take in" can be replaced by the word "............".
   a. give out b. absorb c. repeat d. recycle
6. The headmaster ............ a speech about the importance of recycling old things.
   a. spoke b. gave c. took d. left

7. You should ............ making bad friends.
   a. suggest b. avoid c. prefer d. practise
8. We can get ............ energy from the sun.
   a. wind b. solar c. lunar d. non-renewable
9. Cutting down all trees in one area is called ............ .
   a. condensation b. evaporation
   c. deforestation d. space station
10. "............" is the antonym of the word "decrease".
   a. Reduce b. Increase c. Slow down d. Interrupt

# Unit 9

## I Important Vocabulary

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| light bulb | مصباح كهربائى | greenhouse | بيت زجاجى لزراعة النباتات |
| energy - saving | موفر للطاقة | initiative | مبادرة |
| waste | نفايات / يُهدر | sea level | مستوى البحر |
| toothbrush | فرشاة أسنان | communities | مجتمعات |
| remote | بعيد | inexpensive | رخيص الثمن |
| businesses | شركات | simple | بسيط |
| private | خاص / ملاكى | wind turbines | طواحين الهواء |
| solar panels | خلايا شمسية | water wheels | سواقى |
| remote control | جهاز تحكم عن بعد | air conditioning | تكييف الهواء |
| reusable | قابل لإعادة الاستخدام | totally | بشكل كامل |
| personally | شخصيًا | opinions | آراء |
| farmland | أرض زراعية | desertification | التصحر |
| permission | إذن | landscape | صور الطبيعة / منظر طبيعى |
| create | يُبدع / يختلق | bamboo | نبات الخيزران |
| region | منطقة | seedling | نبتة - شجرة صغيرة |
| products | منتجات | sustainable | مستدام |
| earthquake | زلزال | forests | غابات |

## II Definitions

| | |
|---|---|
| air conditioning | a machine that makes air in a room stay cool or warm تكييف الهواء |
| reusable | able to be used again يمكن إعادة استخدامه |
| sustainable | able to continue without causing little or no damage to the environment مستدام / صديق للبيئة |
| bamboo cup | a cup made from a tall, strong grass كوب بامبو (مصنوع من الخيزران) |
| rechargeable | can be filled again with an electrical power قابل لإعادة الشحن |

DAYS 2&3

## Exercise on Vocabulary

⊙ **Choose the correct answer from a, b , c or d :**

1. Coal and petrol are not ............ sources of energy.
   a. non-renewable  b. useful  c. sustainable  d. colorful
2. Melting ice in the North Pole causes an increase in the sea ............ .
   a. fish  b. pollution  c. level  d. weeds
3. The word "inexpensive" gives the same meaning as "............".
   a. dangerous  b. cheap  c. simple  d. hard
4. The antonym of the word "simple" is "............".
   a. easy  b. complicated  c. comfortable  d. useful
5. The synonym of the word "remote" is "............".
   a. near  b. far  c. close  d. hard
6. This factory ............ dairy products such as cheese and yogurt.
   a. reduces  b. increases  c. produces  d. pollutes
7. My uncle has a ............ that makes parts of cars.
   a. shop  b. business  c. hotel  d. café
8. "Fantastic" can be replaced with "............".
   a. terrible  b. awesome  c. dangerous  d. ugly
9. You should ............ off your computer at night before sleeping.
   a. take  b. turn  c. make  d. put
10. We should ............ things to protect the environment and save energy.
   a. reusable  b. rewrite  c. recycle  d. rearrange

# Unit 10

## I Important Vocabulary

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| toiler | عامل مكافح | flood | فيضان |
| gravity | الجاذبية الأرضية | century | قرن [١٠٠ عام] |
| author | كاتب - مؤلف | trainers | حذاء رياضي |
| age | عصر - سن | in vain | عبثا - بلا جدوى |
| space station | محطة فضائية | organise | ينظم |
| telescope | تليسكوب | solar system | المجموعة الشمسية |
| disability | عدم القدرة / العجز | lenses | عدسات |
| orbit | يدور حول | astronomer | عالم فلك |
| satellite | قمر صناعى | improve | يُحسن |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| weather | طقس | publish | ينشر |
| allow | يسمح | signal | إشارة |
| helmet | خوذة | receiver | جهاز استقبال |
| newspapers | جرائد | mountains | جبال |
| communication | اتصال | old-fashioned | موضة قديمة |
| explore | يستكشف | astronaut | رائد فضاء |
| researcher | باحث / دارس | planetarium | القبة السماوية |
| directions | اتجاهات | carefully | بحرص |
| wireless | هوائى بدون سلك | prepare | يُجهز / يعد |
| Mars | كوكب المريخ | sailor | بحّار |

## II Definitions

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **astronaut** | a person who travels into space | رائد فضاء |
| **astronomer** | a person who studies the stars and planets | عالم فلكى |
| **spacecraft** | a machine that travels through space with or without people | مركبة فضاء |
| **telescope** | a piece of equipment you use to see things that are far away | تلسكوب |
| **space station** | a large spacecraft where people live and work | محطة فضاء |



## Exercise on Vocabulary

**Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :**

1. Many astronomers studied the planets in our solar ........... .
   a. party b. group c. system d. team
2. Scientists use the ........... to make things nearer.
   a. telescope b. helmet c. receiver d. drawer
3. Satellites send ........... to the internet to help us.
   a. signs b. signals c. scenes d. slices
4. You can take summer courses in English to ........... your language.
   a. prove b. approve c. improve d. move
5. You can see a lot of satellites ........... the Earth.
   a. orbit b. leave c. hit d. build
6. "..........." is the synonym of "let".
   a. Arrive b. Allow c. Come d. Take
7. The person who studies the stars and planets is called a/an ........... .
   a. astronaut b. astronomer c. vet d. teacher

8. To get the opposite of the word "popular", we add the prefix "............" .
   a. in- b. un- c. im- d. dis-
9. You can make an adverb from the adjective "successful" by adding the suffix "............ ".
   a. -al b. -ly c. -er d. -y
10. Places on the map seem to be near, but they are really ............ .
   a. remote b. close c. tiny d. sad

# Unit 11

## I Important Vocabulary

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| retire | يتقاعد | stuck | عالق |
| trust | يثق - ثقة | festival | مهرجان |
| traffic | حركة المرور | recently | حديث / مؤخرا |
| guardian | حارس | summarise | يلخص |
| linguist | عالم باللغة - لغوى | path | طريق - ممر |
| journalist | صحفى | wooden | خشبى |
| newsreader | قارئ النشرة | article | مقال |
| photographer | مصور | radio presenter | مقدم برامج إذاعى |
| witness | شاهد | editor | محرر |
| local | محلى | normally | طبيعيًا |
| warning | تحذير | pipe | ماسورة |
| interesting | شيق | fix | يصلح |
| football tournament | دورى كرة القدم | tourism | سياحة |
| recycling | إعادة التدوير | teenagers | مراهقين |
| government | حكومة | climbers | متسلقين الجبال |
| apparently | بوضوح | motorbike | دراجة نارية |
| nature reserve | محمية طبيعية | whale | حوت |

## II Definitions

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **camera operator** | a person who controls a television camera | مصور تلفزيونى |
| **journalist** | a person who researches and writes news articles | صحفى |
| **photographer** | a person whose job is to take photographs | مصور |
| **web designer** | a person who decides how a webpage should look | مصمم مواقع |
| **radio presenter** | a person who talks on a radio programme | مقدم برامج إذاعية |



## Exercise on Vocabulary

**Choose the correct answer from a, b , c or d :**

1. The person who researches and writes news articles is called a ............ .
   a. photographer b. presenter
   c. journalist d. vet
2. "Ordinarily" can be replaced by the word "............".
   a. abnormally b. normally
   c. logically d. exceptionally
3. "Quiet" is the antonym of the word "............".
   a. noisy b. pleased c. unhappy d. sad
4. My uncle reads the news on TV. He is a ............ .
   a. web designer b. newsreader
   c. camera operator d. teacher
5. The writers usually get photographs from ............ .
   a. journalists b. photographers c. designers d. doctors
6. A ............ is the person who sees the event first and reports it.
   a. criminal b. barber c. witness d. baker
7. We add the suffix "............" to give the adjective of the word "wood".
   a. –ness b. –ly c. –en d. –tion
8. My grandfather ............ from his work at the age of 65.
   a. joined b. retired c. prepared d. graduated
9. "............" means not able to be moved.
   a. Stuck b. Open c. Stolen d. Seem
10. He ordered me not to come late again. He gave a/an ............ .
    a. warning b. idea c. prize d. price

# Unit 12

## I Important Vocabulary

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| device | جهاز | driverless | ذاتي القيادة (بدون سائق) |
| drone | طائرة بدون طيار | cashless | غير نقدى |
| passenger | راكب / مسافر | qualification | مؤهل |
| lane | حارة | capital | عاصمة |
| firefighter | رجل إطفاء | expert | خبير |
| hero | بطل | disabled | معاق |
| percent | فى المائة | electric | كهربى |
| farmland | أرض زراعية | prediction | تنبؤ |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| assistant | مساعد | ability | قدرة |
| mask | قناع | fabric | قماش |
| temperature | درجة الحرارة | challenge | تحدى / يتحدى |
| accountant | محاسب | engineering | هندسة |
| distance | مسافة | professional | محترف |
| marathon | ماراثون [سباق جرى طويل] | robotics | علم الروبوتات |
| qualification | مؤهل | succeed | ينجح |
| internship | فترة تدريب | African | أفريقى |

## II Definitions

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **distance** | how much space between two places or things | مسافة |
| **internship** | when you work, often without being paid, to learn about a job | فترة تدريب |
| **marathon** | a running race of around 42 km | سباق الجرى |
| **set up** | to start a business | يُقيم / يُنشئ |
| **skill** | the ability to do something well | مهارة |



## Exercise on Vocabulary

**Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :**

1. Mohamed Salah is my ............ . I admire him so much.
   a. hire b. hero c. worker d. baker
2. Mona works as a/an ............ at a supermarket.
   a. carpenter b. nurse c. assistant d. vet
3. The synonym of the word "............" is "rise"
   a. reduce b. increase c. break d. knock
4. "............" is the antonym of the word "professional".
   a. Amateur b. Client c. Hero d. Clerk
5. The suffix "............" gives the noun of the word "disable".
   a. -ity b. -ment c. -ness d. -tion
6. The prefix "............" gives the opposite of the word "possible".
   a. dis- b. non- c. un- d. im-
7. The High Dam helped us a lot to ............ the water of the Nile.
   a. damage b. control c. waste d. leave
8. "............" is the ability of doing something well.
   a. Skull b. Skill c. Sail d. Sell
9. The train doesn't use oil. It is "............" .
   a. robotic b. heroic c. electric d. pandemic
10. The suffix "............" means without.
   a. -ful b. -ly c. -ness d. -less

## I Synonyms and Antonyms

### مراجعة أهم المترادفات والمتضادات

| word الكلمة | Synonym المرادف | Antonym المضاد |
|---|---|---|
| local محلى | native | foreigner / stranger أجنبى |
| protect يحمى | save / keep / reserve | endanger يعرض للخطر |
| remote بعيد / ناء | far / distant | close / nearby قريب |
| popular / famous مشهور/محبوب | well-known | unknown / unpopular غير مشهور |
| useful مفيد | helpful / good | useless / unhelpful غير مفيد |
| thick سميك | heavy | thin رفيع/دقيق |
| safe آمن | protected | dangerous خطير<br>endangered معرض للخطر |
| careful حريص | cautious | careless مهمل |
| breathe in يستنشق | inhale | breathe out / exhale يخرج الزفير |
| avoid يمتنع / يتجنب | stop | allow / face يسمح/يواجه |
| increase يزداد | rise | decrease ينقص/يقل |
| serious خطير | dangerous | safe / unserious آمن/غير خطير |
| absorb يمتص | take in / soak up | emit يبعث/يُصدر |
| pass يمر / يجتاز بنجاح | succeed in | fail يفشل/يرسب |
| traditional تقليدى | old-fashioned | modern / new حديث/عصرى |
| connected متصل | linked / joined | disconnected غير متصل |
| attractive جميل / جذاب | beautiful / nice | unattractive / ugly غير جذاب/قبيح |
| plug in يوصل بالكهرباء | connect | plug out يفصل الكهرباء |
| sustainable مستدام | renewable | non-renewable غير متجدد |
| give up يقلع عن | stop | continue يستمر |
| simple سهل / بسيط | easy | difficult / complicated / complex مُعقد |
| inexpensive رخيص الثمن | cheap | expensive غالى الثمن |
| advantages مزايا | pros / merits | disadvantages - cons - demerits عيوب |
| possible ممكن / محتمل | probable | impossible مستحيل |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| recently حديثًا/مؤخرًا | lately | previously/anciently سابقًا/قديمًا |
| toiler عامل مكافح | labour/hard-working | lazy كسول |
| in vain عبثًا بدون فائدة | unsuccessfully - without success | successfully بنجاح |
| public عام | general | private خاص |
| online متصل بالانترنت | connected | offline/disconnected غير متصل بالانترنت |
| cross غاضب | angry/annoyed | happy/contented قانع - سعيد |
| unfortunately لسوء الحظ | unluckily | fortunately/luckily لحسن الحظ |
| interesting شيق | fascinating/wonderful | boring/uninteresting ممل - غير شيق |
| fix يصلح | mend - repair | damage يدمر - يتلف |
| true صحيح | correct/right | false/untrue/incorrect غير صحيح |
| remember يتذكر | keep in mind/recall | forget ينسى |
| professional محترف | expert | amateur هاوٍ |
| agree يوافق | accept | disagree/refuse يرفض |

## II Prefixes

| Prefix | Function | Examples |
|---|---|---|
| re- | يقوم بالفعل مرة ثانية | rewrite/recycle/reuse/redo |
| un- | تعطى عكس المعنى | unusual/unkind/ unhappy/unable |
| en- | تكون الفعل من الاسم | endanger |
| non- | تعطى عكس المعنى | non-renewable |
| dis- | تعطى عكس المعنى | disappear/disagree/ disadvantages |
| im- | تعطى عكس المعنى | impossible |
| in- | تعطى عكس المعنى | inexpensive |
| ab- | تعطى عكس المعنى | abnormal |
| mono- | بمعنى أحادى | monorail |

## III Suffixes

| Suffix | Function | Examples |
|---|---|---|
| -ion | تكون الاسم | location/invention/pollution |
| -al | تكون الصفة | natural/coastal/national/ electrical/environmental |
| -ance | تكون الصفة | appearance |
| -ern | تكون الصفة | western |
| -ly | تكون الظرف | quickly/mainly/naturally |
| -y | تكون الصفة | rainy/lucky/healthy |
| -ing | تكون الصفة أو الاسم | amazing/including/farming |
| -er | تكون الاسم | owner/weaver/printer/speaker/ toiler/broadcaster |
| -ed | تكون الصفة | connected/surprised |
| -ful | تكون الصفة | colourful/careful/useful |
| -ous | تكون الصفة | dangerous |
| -ive | تكون الصفة | attractive/administrative |
| -able | تكون الصفة | rechargeable/sustainable/ reusable/comfortable |
| -tion | تكون الاسم | organisation |
| -ian | تكون الجنسية | Italian |
| -or | تكون الاسم | inventor/editor/ operator/governor |
| -less | تكون الصفة | wireless/cashless |
| -ese | تكون الجنسية | Japanese |
| -ic | تكون الصفة | heroic/robotic |
| -ment | تكون الاسم | equipment |
| -ant | تكون الاسم | assistant/accountant |
| -ity | تكون الاسم | reality/ability |



## Exercise on Synonyms, Antonyms, Suffixes & Prefixes

**⊙ Choose the correct answer from a, b , c or d :**

1. We should protect our planet. "Protect" is similar in meaning to "............." . *(Cairo 2023)*
   a. increase b. damage c. collect from d. keep safe
2. We add the prefix "............." to the word "cycle" to mean "use something again". *(Sohag 2023)*
   a. im- b. un- c. re- d. dis-
3. We can change the word "tradition" into an adjective by adding the suffix ".............". *(Alexandria 2022)*
   a. -al b. -ous c. -tion d. -ment
4. "Khaled would like to set up his own business", the verb "set up" means ".............". *(Aswan 2022)*
   a. finish b. start c. play d. use
5. The Iron woman was enormous. The word "enormous" means very "............." . *(Giza 2023)*
   a. small b. ugly c. tiny d. big
6. The suffix "............." turns the verb "appear" into a noun. *(Beni Suef 2023)*
   a. -ment b. -tion c. -ance d. -ity
7. Some students designed a robot in my school. The verb "designed" can be replaced by ".............". *(Qalyoubia 2022)*
   a. invented b. invited c. destroyed d. travelled
8. They live on the east coast. "Coast" can be an adjective by adding ".............". *(Sharkia 2023)*
   a. -ous b. -al c. -live d. -ce
9. The word "make" can give a similar meaning to the word ".............". *(Qena 2022)*
   a. give b. advise c. produce d. take
10. To get the adjective from the word "hero", we add the suffix ".............". *(Dakahlia 2023)*
    a. -ment b. -ly c. -ic d. -ful
11. My cotton jacket absorbs water from rain "Absorbs" here is like ............. . *(Menofia 2022)*
    a. takes in b. turns off c. throw away d. puts into
12. "............." is the synonym of the word "fix". *(Matrouh 2023)*
    a. Prepare b. Pair c. Repair d. Produce

13. Pollution is a global problem. The synonym of "global" is .............. . *(Dakahlia 2022)*
 a. national b. international c. local d. coastal
14. We can add the prefix ".............." to the word "scope" to mean an instrument that makes distant things nearer. *(Cairo 2023)*
 a. fore- b. inter- c. pre- d. tele-
15. Bears live in polar habitats. "Habitat" is similar in meaning to .............. . *(Beheira 2022)*
 a. lifestyle b. skill c. appearance d. home
16. To make the adjective from the word "success", we add the suffix "..............". *(Assiut 2023)*
 a. -al b. -ion c. -ness d. -ful
17. The opposite of traditional is "..............". *(Gharbia 2022)*
 a. modern b. old c. ancient d. aged
18. My parents don't allow me to watch TV late. The synonym of the word "allow" is "..............". *(Ismailia 2023)*
 a. find b. protect c. prevent d. let
19. To get the adjective of "sustain" you add the suffix "..............". *(Suez 2023)*
 a. -able b. -al c. -ment d. -tion
20. The antonym of the word "cruel" is "..............". *(Fayoum 2022)*
 a. easy b. unkind c. uneasy d. kind

## 2. General Revision on Language

مراجعة على أهم القواعد اللغوية لكل وحدة وتدريبات عليها.

## Unit 7

### * Present and Past Simple Passive with and without "by" :

صيغة المبنى للمجهول فى زمنى المضارع والماضى البسيط باستخدام أو بدون استخدام "by"

#### 1. Present Simple Passive :

نائب الفاعل
[المفعول الذى حل محل الفاعل] + am / is / are + p.p.

- **We use it when the action is more important than who does it.**

- يستخدم عندما يكون الحدث أكثر أهمية من فاعله.

**ex.** - Warm wet areas are called a rainforest.

**ex.** - These habitats are found at the top and the bottom of Earth.

**ex.** - Gebel Elba isn't visited by many tourists.

### 2. The passive with (by) :

**- We use the passive with (by) when you need to talk about the person or thing doing the action.**

- يستخدم المبنى للمجهول مع (by) عندما نحتاج التحدث عن الشخص أو الشئ الذى يفعل الحدث.

**ex.** - Egypt is visited by more than 14 million tourists every year.

**ex.** - The national park is surrounded by grasslands.

**ex.** - The goals are scored by Mohamed Salah.

### 3. Past Simple Passive :

نائب الفاعل (المفعول الذى حل محل الفاعل) + was / were + p.p.

**- We use it when a past action is more important than who did it.**

- يستخدم عندما يكون الحدث الماضى أكثر أهمية من الذى قام بالفعل.

**ex.** - This house was built in 1996.

**ex.** - The Pyramids were built thousands of years ago.

**ex.** - 14% of the rainforests were lost because of deforestation.



## Exercise on Language

**Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets :**

1. The lake is ............ (fill) with the bright blue water.
2. Last year, many homes ............ (are) built near the river.
3. Who was this wall ............ (painting) by ?
4. The news ............ (are) watched by Ali.
5. The beaches are ............ (cleaning) every day.
6. Some of turtles' eggs are ............ (eat) by birds and animals.
7. The pyramids ............ (is) visited by tourists.
8. The e-mail ............ (is) sent by Ali yesterday.
9. Many roads were ............ (build) in our city.
10. Who was the telephone ............ (invent) by ?

# Unit 8

## 1. "The first conditional" (if) : حالة [if] الشرطية الأولى :

| [If / When] present simple , | + will [not] + [inf.] |
|---|---|
| Condition جملة الشرط | Result النتيجة |

وتستخدم للتعبير عن الأشياء الممكن حدوثها مستقبلًا :

**ex.** - If you study hard, you'll pass the exam.
**ex.** - If we recycle our rubbish, our environment will be cleaner.
**ex.** - Coral reefs will die if our seas become warmer.

## 2. Verb +(to + inf.) or (–ing) :

- **Use (verb + to) with verbs such as** need , plan , choose , decide
  **ex.** - We need to use clean renewable energy.
  **ex.** - Salma decided to travel abroad.
- **Use (verb + –ing) with verbs such as** keep , avoid , enjoy
  **ex.** - Do you enjoy playing the piano ?
  **ex.** - We can avoid cutting down trees.

## Expressing reasons and contrast : التعبير عن الأسباب والتناقض :

### 1. Expressing reason : التعبير عن السبب :

**because** لأن / بسبب

Subject فاعل + verb فعل **because +** subject فاعل + verb فعل

**ex.** - Baby fish and sea animals live in seagrass because it is a safe place.

**This is because** هذا بسبب ....

Subject فاعل + verb فعل ......... . **This is because** subject فاعل + verb فعل

**ex.** - Seagrass helps keep the sea healthy and it can help stop climate change. This is because seagrass absorbs 10% of the ocean's carbon dioxide every year.

**That is why**
لذلك / ولهذا السبب ....

جملة كاملة . **That is why** subject فاعل + verb فعل

**ex.** - Seagrass absorbs carbon dioxide 35 times faster than rainforests. That is why seagrass can help stop climate change.

### 2. Expressing contrast :
التعبير عن التناقض :

**However** Subject فاعل + verb فعل
ومع ذلك ....

......... . **However,** subject فاعل + verb فعل

**ex.** - About 90% of all seagrass has disappeared from the UK's coast in the last 100 years. However , there is an environmental project in the UK that is growing new seagrass.

**Nevertheless** Subject فاعل + verb فعل
ولكن / ومع ذلك / غير أن ....

...... . **Nevertheless,** subject فاعل + verb فعل

**ex.** - The plants will still be quite small. Nevertheless , they will grow into 20,000 square metres of seagrass.



## Exercise on Language

**Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets :**

1. If we burn plastic rubbish, it ............ (would) pollute the air.
2. What will ............ (happens) if we don't train well ?
3. A good student needs ............ (studying) hard to get high marks.
4. Tamer should avoid ............ (to eat) unhealthy food.
5. Nour decided ............ (visiting) her brother Hassan.
6. Sama enjoys ............ (play) video games.
7. How ............ (would) Tamer feel if he goes to the park ?
8. Our school wants ............ (starting) a recycling project at school.
9. The girl ran away ............ (so) she was afraid.
10. He was feeling ill. ............ (because), he went to school.

# Unit 9

## 1. "used to" for regular past habits and routines :

تستخدم [used to] للتعبير عن العادات والأعمال الروتينية فى الماضى

**Formation** التكوين

### A. Affirmative statement الجملة الخبرية المثبتة

إعتاد أن

Subject الفاعل + used to + inf. مصدر الفعل ...

ex. - I used to play basketball.

### B. Negative statement الجملة الخبرية المنفية

للنفى نستخدم [didn't use to] :

Subject الفاعل + didn't + use to + inf. مصدر الفعل ...

ex. - I didn't use to play tennis.

**Interrogative :** صيغة الاستفهام :

**a. Yes / No question :** أ. السؤال بـ [هل] :

• فى حالة صيغة الاستفهام بـ [هل] تستخدم الصيغة التالية :

Did + subject الفاعل + use to + inf. المصدر ?

ex. - Did your mother use to read to you when you were young ?

- No, she didn't. - Yes, she did. - وللإجابة المختصرة نستخدم :

**b. Wh - question :** ب. السؤال بكلمة الاستفهام :

• فى حالة صيغة الاستفهام بـ [كلمة استفهام] تستخدم الصيغة التالية :

Question word كلمة استفهام + did + subject الفاعل + use to + inf. المصدر ?

ex. - Where did you use to live before you moved to this city ?

- We used to live in a village.

**2. "The second conditional" (if) :** حالة [if] الشرطية الثانية :

| If + past simple ماضى بسيط , | would [not] + inf. |
| --- | --- |
| Condition جملة الشرط | Result النتيجة |

تستخدم للتعبير عن الأشياء الغير حقيقية أو التخيلية في الوقت الحاضر:

**ex.** - If I had money , I would buy a car.
**ex.** - If there were more mangrove trees, there would be fewer floods.
**ex.** - We would have fewer storms if climate change stopped.



## Exercise on Language

**Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets :**

1. What did Mohamed ............ (used) to do when he was young ?
2. If Sara ............ (gets) up early, she would catch the bus.
3. Hala used to ............ (rode) a bike, but now she doesn't.
4. What ............ (will) you do if you had a lot of money ?
5. Abdullah didn't use ............ (play) in the street when he was young.
6. If we ............ (live) in Alexandria, we would go to the beach.
7. They ............ (don't) use to have clean water when they were young.
8. Did Salma ............ (used) to watch video games when she was five ?
9. They would ............ (won) the match if they played well.
10. Youssef used to ............ (gets) up early.

# Unit 10

**1. The Present Perfect Tense :** زمن المضارع التام :

**Formation** التكوين

| He, She, It, | اسم مفرد | → | has | + | p.p. |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| I, We, You, They, | اسم جمع | → | have | | |

**ex.** - She has tried lots of different sports.
- Have you ever used a telescope ?
- She has written the lessons.
- Where has Adam gone ?
- They have swept the floor.
- He has gone to England.

## 2. The Present Perfect Continuous : المضارع التام المستمر :

**Formation** التكوين

**Affirmative statements** الجمل الخبرية المثبتة → Subject فاعل + have ('ve) / has ('s) + been + (inf. + ing) ....

- للتعبير عن حدث بدأ فى الماضى ومازال مستمرًا حتى الآن.

**ex.** - Nora Al Matrooshi has been dreaming of going into space all her life.

## 3. The Past Perfect Tense : زمن الماضى التام :

**Formation** التكوين

Subject فاعل + had ('d) + p.p.

**Usage** الاستخدام

**It expresses an action that happened before another one in the past.**

- يعبر هذا الزمن عن حدث تم قبل حدث آخر فى الماضى (الحدث الأول هو الماضى التام والحدث الثانى هو الماضى البسيط).

**ex.** - He had done his homework before he **watched** TV.
- They **had** their lunch after they had studied English.

**ex.** - He hadn't published his ideas until just before he **died**.



## Exercise on Language

**Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets :**

1. ............ (Have) she ever used a telescope ?
2. Omar had ............ (finishes) his homework before watching TV.
3. Judy and Lamar have ............ (being) in Alexandria for 3 days.
4. Has Shahd ............ (never) visited Cairo ?
5. What ............ (has) you been doing at school this week ?
6. Salma has ............ (did) her English homework.
7. Nour has been ............ (study) all day.
8. Has Hassan ............ (visits) France before ?
9. My friends ............ (has) started a recycling project.
10. Have you ever ............ (be) to Alexandria ?

# Unit 11

## The past simple tense : زمن الماضى البسيط :

◀ قد سبق دراسته فى الأعوام السابقة

**Affirmative Statements** الجمل الخبرية المثبتــة

- There was كان يوجد (للمفرد) + singular noun اسم مفرد (يعد / لا يعد)

**ex.** - There was a party at Ali's house yesterday.

- There were كان يوجد (للجمع) + plural noun اسم جمع

**ex.** - There were a lot of people in the park last week.

**Negative statement** الجملة الخبرية المنفيــة

- There was not (wasn't)

**ex.** - There wasn't any milk in the fridge.

- There were not (weren't)

**ex.** - There weren't any pens on the table.

**Interrogative** صيغة الاستفهام

- Was there ................ ? (اسم مفرد يعد/لايعد)

**ex.** - Was there a nice place in our city ?
- Yes, there was.
- No, there wasn't.

- Were there ................ ? (اسم جمع)

**ex.** - Were there any pictures on the wall ?
- Yes, there were.
- No, there weren't.

## Reported Speech : الكلام المباشر:

– الكلام المباشر "Direct Speech" هو الكلام الذى يأتى على لسان أحد ما مباشرة أو نصًا ويكون الكلام موضوعًا بين علامتى تنصيص "....." :

- "I am ill", said Ali.

– الكلام الغير مباشر "Reported Speech" هو الكلام الذى ينقله شخص ما عن شخص آخر، ولا يوضع الكلام غير المباشر بين علامتى تنصيص :

- Ali said (that) he was ill.

**Statement :** الجملة الخبرية :

| Speaker المتحدث | فعل القول | (that) | subject | past simple | باقى الجملة |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ali | said / reported<br>told + object مفعول | that | الفاعل<br>he | فعل ماضى<br>was | ill. |
| الشخص الذى قال الكلام المباشر | | يمكن حذفها | يتم تحويل الضمائر بما يتناسب مع المتكلم والمخاطب | يتحول الزمن الى الأبعد | |

- تحويل فعل القول كالتالى :

say / says تبقى كما هي → "say / says"

say to / says to تحول إلى → "tell / tells"

said تبقى كما هي → "said"

said to تحول إلى → "told"

**said** لا يأتى بعدها مفعول

**ex.** - Ali said, "I like rice." → Ali said that he liked rice.

**told** لابد أن يأتى بعدها مفعول

**ex.** - " I like rice." Ali said to me. → Ali told me that he liked rice.

- تحذف الأقواس وتربط بكلمة that ويمكن حذفها

- يمكن تحويل فعل القول إلى الكلمات الاتية ولا يأتي بعدهم مفعول promised / explained / admitted

**ex.** - The owner explained (that) there would be over 100 new jobs.



## Exercise on Language

**Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets :**

1. There ............ (was) many people in the zoo last Friday.
2. The teacher told Mona that he ............ (checks) her homework.
3. Yesterday, Youssef ............ (finds) his lost keys.
4. Salma said that they ............ (don't) go to the park on Monday.
5. What ............ (do) you do last Monday ?
6. The little boy said that the factory ............ (is) on fire.
7. Was there a bank near the school ? - Yes, there ............ (is).
8. Adel said that he ............ (wants) to visit the water park.
9. Salma didn't ............ (ate) crisps yesterday.
10. The young girl said that she ............ (doesn't) go to the cinema.

# Unit 12

**1. (will / won't) + inf.** المصدر

To talk about future predictions — للتحدث عن تنبؤات مستقبلية.

**ex.** - By 2050, all of our energy will be renewable.

**ex.** - E-sports won't be more popular than football.

**2. (will / won't) be able to+ inf.**

To talk about ability in the future. — يستخدم للتعبير عن القدرة فى المستقبل.

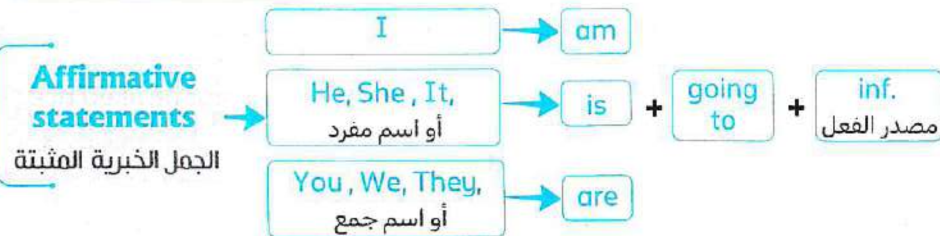
**ex.** - In the future, scientists will be able to find good solutions to some challenges.

**ex.** - We won't be able to grow the food we need on the farmland we have.

**3. (be) going to for future plans**

- استخدم [be] going to للخطط المستقبلية

**Formation** التكوين




**ex.** - When I'm older, I'm going to work as a volunteer at weekends.



## Exercise on Language

**Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets :**

1. In the future, all of our energy will ............ (been) renewable.
2. Salma hopes that she ............ (work) as a doctor when she's older.
3. Ali won't be able ............ (achieve) his goal.
4. When Abdullah is older, he is going to ............ (works) as an engineer.
5. How will driverless cars ............ (improves) our lives ?
6. The man is going ............ (water) the plants.
7. Our team won't ............ (been) able to win the match.
8. What will scientists be able to ............ (doing) in the future ?
9. I think the weather will ............ (being) hot tomorrow.
10. Are you going ............ (visit) your aunt tomorrow ?

# The Most Important 20 correction Sentences

◄ **الهدف من هذا الجزء :** تجميع أهم ٢٠ فكرة مختلفة وردت فى سؤال تصحيح الأخطاء فى اختبارات المحافظات العام السابق.

| Sentence | Correction | Reason |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **1**-Hundreds of fossils of ancient whales ............ (find) by scientists in 1902. | were found | صيغة المبنى للمجهول فى زمن الماضى البسيط |
| **2**-Fewer magazines ............ (sell) today by newsagents because of the internet. | are sold | صيغة المبنى للمجهول فى زمن المضارع البسيط |
| **3**-If she read many books, she ............ (get) a lot of knowledge. | would get | الحالة الثانية من (If) الشرطية<br>If → past simple → would+inf. |
| **4**-Would you mind ............ (help) me ? | helping | فعل (mind) يتبعه (inf.+ing) |
| **5**-Mahar told us that he ............ (buy) a new car the week before. | had bought | صيغة الكلام غير المباشر فى الماضى يتحول الفعل الماضى البسيط الى الماضى التام |
| **6**-Hager ............ (not go) out until she had done her homework. | didn't go | (until) يتبعها ماضى تام ويسبقها الماضى البسيط ويكون منفى غالبًا |
| **7**-We decided ............ (keep) our streets clean. | to keep | فعل (decide) يتبعه (to+inf.) |
| **8**-He ............ (not published) his ideas before he died. | hadn't published | (before) يسبقها زمن الماضى التام ويتبعها زمن الماضى البسيط |
| **9**-Would you help your friends if they ............ (be) in trouble ? | were | الحالة الثانية الشرطية من (If)<br>If → past simple → would+inf. |
| **10**-20 people ............ (walk) on the moon by the end of the $20^{th}$ century. | had walked | الجملة تعبر عن زمن الماضى التام لوجود [زمن محدد فى الماضى +by] |
| **11**-If you eat an apple daily, you ............ (be) very healthy. | will be | الحالة الاولى الشرطية من (If)<br>If → present simple → will+inf. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **12**-He used to walk to school but now he ............ (ride) his bike. | rides | عادة كانت فى الماضى وانتهت الآن |
| **13**-Sama told Mona she didn't feel better ............ (now). | then | الجملة فى صيغة الكلام غير المباشر لذا تحول<br>now → then |
| **14**-I have never ............ (travel) on a ship. | travelled | الجملة فى زمن المضارع التام<br>have + never + p.p. |
| **15**-The exam was so difficult ............ (because) Osama came first. | However/Nevertheless | الجملة تعبر عن تناقض لذا استخدمنا<br>However/Nevertheless |
| **16**-In the past, people ............ (not use to have) energy - saving light bulbs. | didn't use to have | عادة كانت فى الماضى وانتهت الآن<br>didn't use to+inf. |
| **17**-They ............ (study) English for 3 hours now. | have been studying | الجملة تعبر عن حدث بدأ فى الماضى ومازال مستمر حتى الآن لذا يستخدم زمن المضارع التام المستمر |
| **18**-My brother asks me to stop ............ (run) on the grass. | running | فعل (stop) يتبعه (inf.+ing) |
| **19**-A witness ............ (said) the police that the building was on fire. | told | تستخدم (told) هنا فى صيغة الكلام غير المباشر حيث ان بعدها المخاطب [الشخص الموجه اليه الحديث] |
| **20**-When I was young, I always ............ (talk) to my teachers politely. | talked | جمله تعبر عن عادة كانت فى الماضى<br>(always+past simple) |



السؤال السادس في ورقة الامتحان

## 6 Write ONE HUNDRED and TEN (110) words on the following :

يكتب الطالب موضوعا إنشائيا من حوالى ١١٠ كلمة ويعتبر هذا السؤال من الأسئلة التى تحتاج إلى مزيد من التدريب ولذلك نقدم لك موضوعات إنشائية هامة لكل وحدة كما يمكنك مراجعة موضوعات أخرى بإجاباتها النموذجية فى نهاية كتاب الشرح.

### Unit 7

***"A review of a natural wonder in Egypt"***

Egypt has a lot of natural wonders which cannot be seen in other places all over the world. The Kharga Oasis is one of Egypt's natural wonders. It is surrounded by desert, far from the River Nile. It is visited by more and more tourists every year. It is full of date palm trees. These dates can be exported to a lot of other places in addition to selling them in many shops in the local area.

Oases in general lie in remote places. Sometimes it is difficult to be reached especially in extreme weather. People prefer visiting near places to remote ones. If they are visited, it is also difficult to stay in for a few days. There are no many hotels or many houses around oases; simply because oases lie in the desert!

***"A short story you have read recently"***

It is a story about horses; their life, their habits and their loyalty. A horse is an animal which can feel and sense like people. Black Beauty is a horse born kind and beautiful. He never kicks or bites even when people make him sad. He treats his owner gently. If there are any dangers on the road, he stops at once to save the lives of his riders. If it is owned by a poor person, he never complains. He may not get enough food and may get ill but he goes on working. Sometimes he travels to long distances and difficult destinations and stays calm. He also may feel pains as there are some bad owners who hit their horses. I think the moral of this story is that animals are not machines!

### Unit 8

***"A review of how to protect our planet"***

Our planet is in danger and I think this is because of some global issues قضايا . One of these dangerous problems that endanger our planet is removing trees!

Trees are a source of life. They give out oxygen and take in carbon dioxide. They also absorb pollutants in the atmosphere as they act like filters to our breathing. Apart from that, we get most of our materials in life from trees like wood, paper, fruits, seeds ... etc.

The bad thing is that trees are removed for financial مالى reasons! They are removed to make more space for building houses or hotels. They are removed to get and sell more of their wood and this, of course is a big mistake. Killing a source of life will lead to more and more global problems such as global warming, deforestation and desertification. We should control that by planting more trees.

***"A biography about a famous person I admire"***

My friend Magdi is the person I admire. Magdi was born by nature sociable and beloved by all people. Getting in touch with a lot of people has pros and cons. One of its cons is that there are weak people who hate seeing you in good condition and at the same time dealing with them in the same kind way. Magdi has made mistakes because of dealing with those people but the good thing is that Magdi admits يعترف his mistakes and says he learns lessons and messages from his mistakes. His best wise saying is "It is not a blame to make mistakes but the blame is not to be taught from your mistakes!"

He says his mistakes never stopped him dealing with all kinds of people but never repeat your former mistakes. I believe in his words and I see he is a role model because he touched something we all suffer from. I have learned from him that we live and learn!

## Unit 9

***"A review of a day I spent in a place I will never forget"***

Last summer, I read an advertisement about a three -day holiday in Sharm El-Sheikh. The idea was new because I had never stayed in a hotel before. I booked and set off. In fact, I enjoyed the journey from the very recent time. The hotel was fantastic and the service was very good. The hotel had almost everything you need. Moreover, the city is very beautiful. It has a lot of activities. I enjoyed the sea and the water sports. I went snorkelling and saw the coral reefs.

I also visited Dahab and Ras Mohamed National Park which has rare kinds of fish.

The one and only disadvantage of this journey was the long distance as the journey look about seven hours but I recommend visiting Sharm El-Sheikh one day.

***"A review of the Great Green Wall"***

Desertification has become a great problem many countries suffer from and we must find a solution to it. Desertification happens when green land becomes desert. The Great Green Wall is an initiative set up in 2007 by the African Union to solve the problem of desertification in the Sahel region of Africa. Sahel region suffers from يعانى من droughts. People do not always farm the land well there. People also grow less amounts of food and lose their homes there.

The Great Green Wall will plant millions of trees and plants across Africa to create a growing green landscape. It is expected that this wall will be the biggest living thing in the world. It will create jobs for 10 million people. The trees and plants will improve the land for farming again.

This will help in creating a clean environment and reducing desertification.

***"A review of how to be a successful person"***

Success is not given on a silver plate! If you want to be a successful person, you have to work for it. There are some points you have to go through if you want to be successful. First, working hard is a golden key making you successful.
A man with no goal is a man with nothing!

Second, believing in yourself and having confidence ثقة. Self-confidence is an important factor in achieving one's goal. Third, never look at what distracts يشتت you. As you are going for your goal, you meet some people who may distract and disturb what you are doing. The best piece of advice is to leave them and go on !

Don't forget that hanging around positive people is also a tool to be successful. Reading and knowledge are weapons to defend yourself against failure.

Finally, I'd like to say that failure is not the opposite of success but it is a step to success!

## Unit 10

***"A biography of Ayman Ragab"***

Ayman Ragab is an Egyptian scientist who has always been interested in space science. NASA has been trying to understand what it can do with the rubbish that space journeys produce. Astronauts use a lot of plastic, paper and other waste on their journeys to space and this of course is a big problem.

NASA started a competition asking the world's best scientists to try and find a solution. Ayman Ragab entered the competition and came second in 2019. He suggested using jets of air to make the waste smaller and then help to recycle it!

Ayman is from the village of al-Dababiya near Luxor and graduated in Engineering from Aswan University. He has worked as a teaching assistant at the same university and now works as a researcher for a university in Finland.

Since he won his prize, he has worked on NASA's Technology Transfer Project which looks at how to use the latest technology in space, and he has recently found ways to save energy when there is little gravity.

***"A biography of Dr Farouk El-Baz"***

Egypt is rich in her human power and I am always proud of their worldwide sons who have become worldwide scientists known all over the world. One of those Egyptians is Dr Farouk El-Baz. He is a great scientist and a geologist. After studying the moon, Farouk started studying deserts on earth. He used satellites to find rivers that were under the sand. This work has helped Egypt and other countries to find new water. He also helped to show astronauts where they could find underground water in the desert. Before this work, he had helped to develop special cameras on the space shuttle.

Scientists had done a lot of research before the first person walked on the moon. Farouk El-Baz helped to plan where Apollo 11 should land on the moon and taught astronauts which rocks to take from the moon.

To sum up, I'd like to say such great scientists should be valued and encouraged to help our world more and more!

## Unit 11

***"A biography of Safia el-Mohandes"***

Safia el Mohandes was born in Cairo. Her father was a famous linguist. He encouraged her to read Arabic books and novels. Safia also studied English literature at the university and graduated from the Faculty of Arts.

The first broadcast in Africa and in the whole Arab world was the Egyptian radio broadcasting. Safia was the first female voice on the radio.

She presented programmes for women and for children. Her most famous programme was "Housewives" which presented news, educational advice and drama for the whole Egyptian family.

Safia was very kind and helpful to all radio broadcasters. She helped everyone and so she was called""The mother of broadcasters". She was the head of the radio broadcasting until she retired in 1982.

***"A review of the job of the journalist"***

Honesty is the main quality in the job of the journalist. The job of a journalist is not an easy one. It needs hard work all around the day. This sometimes requires sleeplessness.

Meeting different people and finding out more about the world is a main part of the job. The job includes spending long time on the internet and talking to people on the phone too. You have to be interested in the world around you.

You also need to be good at listening and writing.

Unfortunately, there are some journalists who give fake news and report on unreal facts to attract more readers and earn more money. This is a misuse for the job of a journalist.

Finally, I'd like to say that honesty is the most important characteristic that remarks any job!

***"A biography of Farouk Shousha"***

Farouk Shousha was born in Damietta. He went to a nearby elementary school. He went to the local library at a very early age and was able to read many books in the Arabic language.

Now, he is a well-known radio presenter and a famous poet. He studied at Cairo University and graduated from the Faculty of Dar al-Ulum. He worked as a radio presenter and later on as a TV presenter too.

He always liked poetry and Arabic literature. In his programmes, Shousha always talked about the beauty of the Arabic language and its rich literature. For this reason, he was called "The guardian of the Arabic language". He won the Nile Prize for Literature in 2016.

Finally, I'd like to say; the more sincere you are at your job, the more you become successful.

## Unit 12

***"A review of your dream job"***

To achieve your goal is to reach your dream job. My dream job is to become a famous writer. From the early age, I loved reading stories and its reviews.

Writing is a talent موهبة that requires special skills, so I started to take a course during the summer vacation. The year after the course, I joined a writing competition in my school and came the second.

After I finish my school, I hope I will join the Faculty of Arts and study at the press department. My role model is Naguib Mahfouz and I'd like to not only be a writer but a man of literature as well.
I hope to win the Nobel Prize for literature one day.

At the end , I'd like to say if you have a goal, you must work for it.

***"A review of future homes"***

Technological development is a never-ending process. Every day technology offers us surprises that appear at first amazing and as soon as time passes it becomes a part of history.

I think future homes will be connected to the internet and our mobile phones. If there were no persons at home, I would manage to open my home and begin getting my meal ready through my mobile. I think technological applications will have a great role at home. There will be an application that adjusts يضبط the temperature so we will of course dispense with نستغنى عن air conditioning. There will be an application that cooks meals. There will be an application that organises the demands of the home and puts them in the correct order. I think there will be also an application that washes clothes and dishes. Technology may not surprise us if it develops an application for teaching our children instead of schools and teachers !

## 3. Accumulative Tests

اختبارات تراكمية على الوحدات طبقًا لنظام البوكلت للصف الثالث الإعدادى

### Units 7, 8 & 9

**1 Finish the following dialogue :**

***Ashraf and Helmi are talking about animals and the environment.***

**Ashraf** : Hi, Helmi. What are you watching ?

**Helmi** : Hi, Ashraf. I'm watching a documentary.

**Ashraf** : (1) .................................... ?

**Helmi** : It talks about some natural habitats.

**Ashraf** : (2) .................................... ?

**Helmi** : I prefer the rainforest animals. What about you ?

**Ashraf** : (3) .................................... .

**Helmi** : You're right. Desert animals are amazing, but (4) .................................... .

**Ashraf** : You can watch a documentary about them. Do you know any desert animals ?

**Helmi** : (5) .................................... .

**The Answers :**

1. ........................... 2. ........................... 3. ...........................
4. ........................... 5. ...........................

**2 Read and complete the text with words from the following list :**

countryside - sustainable - solar - turned - save - turn

There are many ways to help the environment and (1)................ energy. If we (2)................ off lights before sleeping, we would save electricity. We can use (3)................ forms of energy such as (4)................ energy. Many countries nowadays try to use new forms of renewable energy. Egypt has great projects of solar farms.

**The Answers :**

1. ........................... 2. ........................... 3. ........................... 4. ...........................

**3 Read the following text, then answer the questions :**

There are many serious problems that face the environment nowadays. Our survival on the earth as human beings and animals is highly related

with keeping these natural habitats well. The increase of population and lack of planning caused some dangerous problems. Deforestation is one of these problems that endanger thousands of species of animals and plants.

The worst effect of deforestation is reducing the green area. Hence, it affects climate changes. The ratio of carbon dioxide will increase in air. Namely, the temperature of the earth will increase as well. In addition, we will lose a large amount of oxygen and we'll destroy the natural habitats of many animals and birds. This affects the natural balance in the environment.

Great efforts have been done by many countries to save the situation. Some countries began to encourage planting new kinds of trees that grow quickly to face the problem of deforestation. Others tried to prevent cutting down trees.

**a. Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d :**

1. Preventing cutting down trees is a ............... .

   a. problem   b. solution   c. deforestation   d. pollution

2. Climate changes may lead to ............... .

   a. earthquakes   b. increasing carbon dioxide

   c. increasing oxygen   d. balance in the environment

**b. Answer the following questions :**

3. How can you infer from the text that many animals are in danger ?

   ..............................................................................................

4. Do you think that deforestation is the only problem that causes climate change ? How ?

   ..............................................................................................

5. Summarize the first paragraph of the text in one sentence.

   ..............................................................................................

6. What is the main idea of this passage ?

   ..............................................................................................

## The Answers :

1. ........................   2. ........................   3. ........................

4. ........................   5. ........................   6. ........................

## 4 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

1. The seawater here is .................. . I can see the little fish.
   a. clear b. polluted c. huge d. national
2. To form the adjective of the word "tradition", we add the suffix ".................. ".
   a. -able b. -al c. -ment d. -ness
3. He took 3 hours to get to his house. His house is .................. .
   a. busy b. lazy c. remote d. near
4. I can't buy that .................. mobile. I don't have enough money.
   a. free b. cheap c. expensive d. weak
5. A .................. is a person who makes cloth by weaving.
   a. diver b. thief c. weaver d. passenger
6. A .................. land is the land that is next to the sea or the ocean.
   a. forest b. desert c. coastal d. polar

**The Answers :**

1. ............................ 2. ............................ 3. ............................
4. ............................ 5. ............................ 6. ............................

## 5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets :

1. The pyramids .................. (build) by many workers.
2. If he .................. (studies) well, he would pass the exam.
3. Who was the television .................. (invent) by ?
4. Ayman wants .................. (studying) hard to get high marks.
5. What did Hassan .................. (used) to do when he was young ?

**The Answers :**

1. ............................ 2. ............................ 3. ............................
4. ............................ 5. ............................

## 6 Write ONE HUNDRED and TEN (110) words on the following :

***"A review on the problem of deforestation"***

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# Units 10,11 & 12

## 1 Finish the following dialogue :

***Mohamed is talking to Sara who is a space engineer.***

**Mohamed :** Welcome Sara. Can you tell us about your job ?

**Sara** : Welcome Mohamed. (1) ...................................... .

**Mohamed :** When did you want to be a space engineer ?

**Sara** : (2) ...................................... .

**Mohamed :** That's, great ! (3) ...................................... ?

**Sara** : I studied space engineering in Zagazig University.

**Mohamed :** (4) ...................................... ?

**Sara** : Yes, I won a space technology competition in London.

**Mohamed :** Are your parents proud of you ?

**Sara** : (5) ...................................... .

### The Answers :

1. ........................... 2. ........................... 3. ...........................

4. ........................... 5. ...........................

## 2 Read and complete the text with words from the following list :

started - online - have - has - English - offline

My daughter Salma works for an (1)................. language news website. She (2)................. at a newspaper, but she thinks that more people read news (3)................. now, so she prefers this job. Many different people send her their articles and she (4)................. to decide which ones are the most important.

### The Answers :

1. ........................... 2. ........................... 3. ........................... 4. ...........................

## 3 Read the following text, then answer the questions :

Alfred Nobel was born on 21st October 1833 in Sweden for a poor family. He was a chemist and a great inventor. Alfred couldn't go to school for many years because his father couldn't have enough money. Later, he was able to study because his father got a good job. Alfred was a very intelligent person. He was able to speak different languages.

He also liked to read scientific books and to write stories. After his death in Italy in 1896, he left a lot of money, so people could start the Nobel Prize. These are awards for people's great achievements all over the world in different fields such as medicine, science and literature. The winner gets both a small trophy and money. To remember Alfred Nobel, the awards are given on December 10th which is the day he died.

Two Egyptian people won the Nobel Prize : Naguib Mahfouz in 1988 for writing. He wrote 34 novels and more than 300 short stories. Ahmed Zewail got it in 1999 for chemistry. He invented the femto second.

**a. Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d :**

1. The main idea of the passage is about the life of ................ .
   a. Naguib Mahfouz  b. Ahmed Zewail
   c. Alfred Nobel  d. Alfred's father
2. Alfred Nobel died in ................ when he was 63.
   a. Egypt  b. Sweden  c. England  d. Italy

**b. Answer the following questions :**

3. Do you think that Nobel prizes are important ? Why / Why not ?
   ........................................................................................................
4. What would happen if Alfred's father didn't get a good job ?
   ........................................................................................................
5. Summarize the last paragraph of the text in one sentence.
   ........................................................................................................
6. Who was the second Egyptian to get the Nobel Prize ?
   ........................................................................................................

**The Answers :**

1. ..........................  2. ..........................  3. ..........................
4. ..........................  5. ..........................  6. ..........................

## 4 Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d :

1. My father is my ................ . I admire him so much.
   a. hire  b. worker  c. hero  d. worker
2. Someone who studies planets and stars is called an ................ .
   a. astronaut  b. astronomer  c. astronomy  d. asteroid
3. The synonym of the word "................" is "reduce".
   a. increase  b. decrease  c. knock  d. rise
4. The prefix "................" can give the antonym of the word "ability".
   a. im-  b. re-  c. ir-  d. dis-

5. A ................ is a way to deal with or answer a puzzle or question.
   a. temperature b. solution c. device d. problem
6. He doesn't have any energy to do anything. He is ................ now.
   a. powerful b. tired c. clever d. heavy

**The Answers :**

1. ........................ 2. ........................ 3. ........................
4. ........................ 5. ........................ 6. ........................

**5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets :**

1. The boy said that he ................ (doesn't) go to the club the day before.
2. In the future, I think we won't ................ (had) as many cars on the roads.
3. My friend ................ (are) going to work as a teacher when he is older.
4. She discovered a mistake after she ................ (reread) the answer.
5. Our team will be able ................ (win) the match.

**The Answers :**

1. ........................ 2. ........................ 3. ........................
4. ........................ 5. ........................

**6 Write ONE HUNDRED and TEN (110) words on the following :**

***"A review about your dream job "***

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DAY 4

# 1. General Exercises collected from SB & WB

١. تدريبات عامة مجمعة من كتاب الطالب و كتاب التدريبات.

## 1 Vocabulary

### Unit 7 — Student's Book & Workbook

**Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :**

1. ............ means that there are fewer trees in rainforests. *(SB page 6)*
   a. Evaporation b. Cultivation c. Deforestation d. Civilization
2. There are more than 7,000 different ............ animals in the world, such as the orangutan. *(SB page 6)*
   a. dangerous b. endangered c. destroyed d. difficult
3. The bodies of the mongooses are covered by thick ............ . *(SB page 10)*
   a. skin b. fur c. cotton d. leather
4. Remember to ............ your bottles with water before we go to the desert.
   a. fall b. fill c. feel d. fail *(WB page 71)*
5. A group of animals or plants of the same kind is called ............ . *(WB page 72)*
   a. space b. species c. spoon d. spade

### Unit 8 — Student's Book & Workbook

1. Solar energy and wind power are types of ............ energy. *(SB page 14)*
   a. non-renewable b. renewable c. polluted d. expensive
2. We can avoid ............ down the trees by building the road in a different place. *(SB page 15)*
   a. taking b. cutting c. making d. giving
3. Rubbish that isn't recycled is put into ............ sites. *(SB page 21)*
   a. stations b. landfill c. ovens d. pipes
4. Egypt is usually sunny, so it is a great place to use ............ . *(WB page 78)*
   a. rubbish b. solar energy c. wind energy d. water energy
5. I'm going to ............ a speech about the environment. *(WB page 81)*
   a. talk b. take c. give d. decide

### Unit 9 — Student's Book & Workbook

1. I use the rechargeable batteries for the TV ............ control. *(SB page 28)*
   a. far b. fast c. near d. remote
2. ............ conditioning makes the air inside a building cold. *(SB page 28)*
   a. Smoke b. Air c. Oil d. Water

3. This cup is made from a tall plant called ............ . *(WB page 84)*
   a. wheat b. corn c. bamboo d. reed
4. We cannot continue to use petrol for cars because it is not ............ .
   a. sustainable b. polluted c. important d. old *(WB page 84)*
5. The answer to this question is ............ . We all got it right ! *(WB page 86)*
   a. remote b. hard c. simple d. far

## Unit 10

**Student's Book & Workbook**

1. A lot of satellites ............ the Earth. *(SB page 43)*
   a. keep b. protect c. orbit d. prevent
2. A satellite sends a ............ to a receiver on Earth. *(SB page 43)*
   a. sign b. signal c. seal d. seat
3. There are eight planets in our ............ system. *(SB page 43)*
   a. digestive b. solar c. normal d. total
4. A person who travels into space is called a/an ............ . *(WB page 93)*
   a. teacher b. engineer c. surgeon d. astronaut
5. ............ is a force which attracts things or people to the centre of the Earth.
   a. Gravity b. Telescope c. Satellite d. Rocket

## Unit 11

**Student's Book & Workbook**

1. The workers will ............ the pipe today with a new strong one. *(SB page 46)*
   a. cut b. place c. replace d. damage
2. A big, old red car is ............ in the middle of the road. *(SB page 47)*
   a. stick b. steak c. stuck d. tick
3. The ............ is the person who researches and writes news articles. *(WB page 100)*
   a. vet b. journalist c. lawyer d. photographer
4. Ahmed loves taking photographs, so he wants to be a ............ .
   a. presenter b. photographer
   c. journalist d. vet
5. We can't play football because the ball has ............ ! *(WB page 101)*
   a. cut b. burst c. piped d. pumped

## Unit 12

**Student's Book & Workbook**

1. Malak 'd like to help people or help to ............ the environment. She's going to work as a volunteer. *(SB page 58)*
   a. damage b. prepare c. protect d. destroy

2. Many young people take a/an ............ in a business to learn about the job. *(SB page 63)*
   a. friendship b. scholarship c. internship d. spaceship
3. Don't throw this bottle away, we can ............ it. *(SB page 63)*
   a. damage b. burn c. reuse d. rewrite
4. ............ up means to start a business. *(WB page 109)*
   a. Make b. Set c. Build d. Give
5. The space between two things is called the ............ between them. *(WB page 109)*
   a. distance b. skill c. internship d. marathon

## 2 Language

### Unit 7 — Student's Book & Workbook

**Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets :**

1. These habitats ............ (is) found at the top and the bottom of Earth. *(SB page 3)*
2. A lot of our rainforests are ............ (cuts) down every year. *(WB page 70)*
3. Trees were ............ (planting) on the land to use for palm oil. *(SB page 6)*
4. How ............ (was) the stones for the pyramids carried to Giza ? *(WB page 72)*
5. Long ago, camels ............ (are) called "ships of the desert". *(SB page 11)*

### Unit 8 — Student's Book & Workbook

1. Our environment will be cleaner if we ............ (recycled) our rubbish. *(SB page 13)*
2. What ............ (would) you do if you don't understand the homework ? *(WB page 77)*
3. If our oceans keep ............ (to get) warmer, some coral reefs will die. *(SB page 15)*
4. I will ............ (worked) harder next year. *(WB page 77)*
5. They need ............ (having) a lot of important materials inside them. *(WB page 79)*

### Unit 9 — Student's Book & Workbook

1. In the past, people didn't ............ (used) to use energy-saving light bulbs. *(SB page 23)*

2. If we had more money, we ............ (can) buy that new phone in the shop window. *(WB page 85)*
3. Those farmers ............ (move) if there was another flood. *(SB page 25)*
4. Which food do you like that you didn't use ............ (like) when you were young ? *(WB page 84)*
5. If more villages ............ (have) electricity, more people would have better lives. *(SB page 25)*

## Unit 10

**Student's Book & Workbook**

1. She has ............ (trying) lots of different sports. *(SB page 35)*
2. I haven't ............ (be) to this restaurant before. *(WB page 93)*
3. Have you ............ (never) helped to organise a sports event ? *(SB page 35)*
4. They had ............ (doing) a lot of research. *(WB page 95)*
5. What have you been ............ (learn) at school this week ? *(WB page 99)*

## Unit 11

**Student's Book & Workbook**

1. There ............ (is) a dangerous accident on the road to our school yesterday. *(SB page 47)*
2. Marwa's father ............ (buys) a big motorbike last week. *(WB page 101)*
3. The man told us that the football tournament ............ (will) start the following day. *(SB page 48)*
4. Lama said that she ............ (wants) to go to the new water park. *(WB page 102)*
5. Taha Hussein ............ (bear) in 1889. *(WB page 101)*

## Unit 12

**Student's Book & Workbook**

1. By 2100, 95 percent of people will ............ (lived) in tall buildings. *(SB page 55)*
2. I think it will ............ (being) hot and sunny. *(WB page 107)*
3. The farms will be able ............ (make) their own electricity *(SB page 57)*
4. They won't be able to ............ (feeding) the monkeys. *(WB page 108)*
5. When I am older, I am going to ............ (works) as a volunteer at weekends. *(SB page 59)*

# 2. End of Term Practice

٢. تدريبات من كتاب التدريبات

## A. Language Functions

**1 Complete the following dialogue :**

***Baher and Marwan are talking about where people will live in the future.***

**Baher** : In the future, I think we will be able to live in houses under the ground.

**Marwan:** But, (1)........................................ . Did you know that every year, buildings get taller and taller ?

**Baher** : That's right. What kind of energy will they use ?

**Marwan:** (2)........................................ .

**Baher** : (3)........................................ ?

**Marwan:** They will use things like wind turbines to produce renewable energy.

**Baher** : (4)........................................ ?

**Marwan:** Yes, we'll all live in tall buildings with solar energy, too.

**Baher** : I think this won't cause pollution.

**Marwan:** (5)........................................ .

## B. Reading Comprehension

**2 Read and complete the text with words from the following list :**

will - renewable - fuels - won't - recycle - cut

We should do our best to keep the environment clean. We mustn't (1)................ down trees because they absorb carbon dioxide. Also, we mustn't burn fossil (2)................ to avoid climate change. That's why we should use (3)................ energy such as solar energy and wind power. So, we (4)................ be able to live in a safe environment.

**3 Read the following text. Then answer the questions :**

If someone asked you to **name** a famous trip to the moon, you would probably say the Apollo 11 trip in 1969. But did you know that when Apollo 17 went there in 1972, there had been five other trips to the moon ? There have been no trips since 1972.

We all know Neil Armstrong was the first person to walk on the moon, but who was the last person ? That was Eugene Cernan. He was on a 12-day trip on Apollo 17 which brought the largest moon rock to Earth! When Neil Armstrong walked on the moon, he said it had been one small step for a man, but a very big step for all of us. When Eugene Cernan left the moon, he said, "We shall return, with peace and hope." So why were trips to the moon stopped ? It was too expensive, but today, as technology gets better, there are plans to send spacecraft to the moon again.

**a. Choose the correct answer from :**

1. What is the text mainly about ?
   a. It's not expensive to land on the moon.
   b. Trips to the moon.
   c. Neil Armstrong was the first person to walk on the moon.
   d. Trips to other planets.
2. What does the underlined word **name** mean ?
   a. mention  b. speak  c. explain  d. travel
3. Trips to the moon stopped because they ..................
   a. were dangerous.  b. were not useful.
   c. cost a lot of money.  d. caused a lot of damage.

**b. Answer the following questions :**

4. What did Eugene Cernan bring to Earth ?
   ..............................................................................................................................
5. When Eugene Cernan left the moon, he said, "We shall return, with peace and hope." What did this show ?
   ..............................................................................................................................
6. When was the last trip to the moon ?
   ..............................................................................................................................

## C. Vocabulary and Structure

**4 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :**

1. Rewrite your composition again. The prefix "re-" means to do it .................. .
   a. next  b. again  c. first  d. last
2. We should protect our planet. "Protect" is similar in meaning to "..................".
   a. increase  b. damage  c. collect from  d. keep safe

3. The person who studies space is a space ................ .
   a. dentist   b. scientist   c. artist   d. pharmacist
4. A ................ is an instrument used to make distant objects appear nearer.
   a. thermometer   b. telescope
   c. mirror   d. microscope
5. In the past, we used traditional ways of farming. The antonym of traditional is ................ .
   a. old   b. expensive   c. modern   d. far
6. The fossils were preserved well for further study. This means they were ................ well.
   a. discovered   b. kept   c. chosen   d. sold

**5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word(s) in brackets :**

1. The island ................ (surround) by deep, blue sea.
2. If I ................ (be) in trouble, would you help me ?
3. We plan ................ (spend) the weekend in our village.
4. Samir told me that he ................ (travel) to London next Friday.
5. I didn't go to the theatre until I ................ (finish) my work.

## D. Writing

**6 Write ONE HUNDRED and TEN (110) words on one of the following :**

1. A report on a habitat you visited. Write where it is, some facts about it, and how to protect it.
2. A biography of a person you like. Write about his/her early life, career and what he/she did.
3. A paragraph on life in the future. Write about transport, food and the environment.

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